## LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-st.

> Mr. Clay's Health. WASHINGTON, Monday, May 3, 1852.

The Republic of this morning states that Mr. CLAY's iliness has assumed a more violent type, and his most sanguine friends have abandoned all hopes of his recovery. On Friday night he was much troubled with his cough, which has since increased. His end is evidently not far distant.

HENRY CLAY is sinking fast, and he will not probably survive three days. His family has

South Carolina State Convention-Resigna tion of Senator Rhett. CHARLESTON, Saturday, May 1, 1852,

The State Convention adjourned sine

die yesterday.

Mr. Rhett has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate.

From Pert-au-Prince. Boston, Monday, May 3, 1852.

The schooner Eglantine, Avery, from Port-au-Prince, arrived here to day with dates to the 16th ultimo. Capt. A. reports it very sickly when he sailed, and many vessels were detained in port in consequence of their crews being sick. All business was to be sus pended for ten days, commencing on the 18th, in conse-quence of the coronation of the Emperor Soulouque.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

ROCHESTER, Monday, May 3, 1852. On Sunday morning, soon after the ex-On Sunday morning, soon after the express train left Auburn, a man was seen walking on the track, when the Engineer blew the whistle, and gave the usual signal, and the man stepped off the track, but as the train approached he got on again a faw feet ahead of the engine, and was struck by the pilot and throws about 12 feet into the air, when he was again struck by the pipeland fell dead on engine. We could not ascertain his name.

Kossuth at Charlestown-Visit to Bunker Hill.

Kessuth at Charlestown-Visit to Bunker Hill.

Charlestown, Mass., Monday, May 3, 1852.
Kossuth accompanied by the Legislative Committee, visited Charlestown to-day. He was received by Mayor Frothingham, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, who welcomed him in an appropriate and elequent speech. A Military and Civic procession then escorted Kossuth to the summit of Bunker Hill, where at the base of the Monument he spoke for about half an hour. Eight or ten thousand people were assembled, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested. At the close of his address, Kossuth nacended to the top of the Monument, and expressed great delight at the extended view therefrom.

Kossuth and suit then returned to their quarters at the Revere House, Boston.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

During the debate in the Senate on the General Appropriation bill, an amendment appropriating \$2,000 to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society

was agreed to.

The section authorizing the Governor and State
Tressurer to negotiate a loan of \$5,000,000, and issue
therefor five per cent, caupon bonds, for the purpose of
liquidating the six per cent loans falling due in
1853 and 1854, was agreed to without division. The
loan to be advertised for in London, Amsterdam and
Paris.

Printers' National Union.

CINCINNATI, Monday, May 3, 1852.
The Printers' National Union assembled this morning at 10 o'clock, and after some preliminary business, permanent officers were appointed, as fol

lows:
President—Mr. M. C. Brown, of Philadelphia.
Vice Presidents—Mr. Lewis, of St. Louis, and Mr.
Wilder, of Boston.
Secretaries—Messre. Seig, of Cincinnati, and Baker, of
New-York.

New-York.

Treasurer—Mr. Nafew, of Albany.
Committee on Rules—Messra. Bosworth, of Indianapolis; Anniach, of Columbus; Lewis, of St. Louis.
Committee on Note Business—Messra. Green, of Kentucky; Foster, of Missouri; Thompson, of Ohio; Nafew, of New-York; Randell, of Maryland; McKnight, of Tennessee; Wilder, of Muss.; Hubbard, of Pennsylvania; Bosworth, of Indiana.
The Union adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.
Twelve States are represented, and 22 Unions.

Methodist Conference.

Boston, Monday, May 3, 1852.
The Methodist Conference reassembled

The Methodist Conference reassembled at the usual hour this morning, and after some preliminary business, was addressed by the presiding officer, Bishop Waugh, of Baltimore.
Bishop Janes presided.
Various Standing Committees were appointed.
Rev. Chas. Adams, Benj. Griffin and Wm. M. Balley were chosen Assistant Secretaries.
A Committee on Revisal were ordered to be appointed, to take into consideration all applications for change in discipline. Committees were also ordered on Education, the Bible Society, Sabbath Schools, Tracts, Temperence, the Pay Roll, and German Works.
Bishop Andrews (f) rendered a tribute to the memory of Bishop Hedding, and urged the preservation of amity. He was in favor of strongly supporting the itinerant

He was in favor of strongly supporting the litinerant principle of the Church in the superintendencies. He was also in favor of annual changes in the presidency of annual conferences. The German cause was actively progressive, and the Foreign Mission were generally

presperous.

The address was signed by Bishop Waugh, F. A.
Morris, and E. S. Janes, Bishop Hamilin's name did not
appear in the report, he being absent on account of illness. Committees were appointed on various subjects. Very Late from Mexico-The Rejection of the

Tehuantepec Treaty Confirmed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 1, 1852.

The Picayune has advices from Mexico

to the 18th, which confirm the previous report of the rejection of the Tchuantepec Treaty by the Mexican Congress.
It was thought probable that Congress would adopt a more liberal Tariff, and not raise the prohibitions.

The Dutch Frigate Prince of Orange-Exten sive Robbery. Nonfolk, Saturday, May 1, 1852.

The Dutch frigate Prince of Orange was towed up to-day from Hampton Roads.

A man named Newberry was robbed last night of \$3,600, and his trunk of clothes, &c.

U. S. Sloop-of-War Cyane-Alabama Politics Mobile, Saturday, May 1, 1852.
The U. S. sloop-of-war Cyane, was seen

going into Pensacola on the 22d ult.

Hon. M. A. King, who was nominated on the Union Electoral ticket in Alabama, has declined in favor of the Land Slide on the Hudson River Railroad.

ALBANY, Monday, May 3, 1852. The first Hudson River train from New

York did not arrive here until 1 P. M. The cause of the detention was a land slide, which occurred near Oak Hill, and covered the track with earth. Drendful Accident at a Menagerie.

During the performance this evening a

Raymond & Driesbach's Menagerie, several tiers of seats gave way and precipitated some hundreds of people to the ground. The greatest possible consternation and alarm prevailed, and a number of persons were badly injured—one old lady had a leg broken, and a boy is not expected to recover.

Fire at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGE, Monday, May 3, 1852.

About 12 o'clock yesterday a fire broke out in the spice mills of McKee & Baxter, which was soon extinguished, and the building and machinery sustained but little da nage. The loss does not exceed \$1,500, and is covered by insurance.

The Utah Judges-Burglaries in Washington. The President has notified the Utah

Judges now here to return immediately, otherwise their successors will be appointed.

Our city is infested with burglars, who for the past two weeks have committed the most daring burglaries. Rows of contiguous dwellings have been entered on the same sucht.

Fire at Cambridgeport.

A fire occured last night at Cambridge Port, on Bosworth's lumber-wharf, which, together with adjacent buildings, were damaged to the extent of \$25,000. No insurance.

Gale on Lake Ponchartrain-Loss of the

A severe gale occurred on Lake Pon-the Montgomery, Ale, from New-Orleans, with a severe gale occurred on Lake Pon-the, on the 25th ult. in which the steamer Boscon, the Montgomery, Ale, from New-Orleans, with a severe and suak in 10 feet water. The severe and erew were saved; a considerable of the large will also be saved in a damaged Bris. of Ciris, the murderer, at Mobile, has been

XXXIII CONGRESS ... FIRST SESSION.

Mr. Felch, from the Committee on Pub. c Lands, reported adversely upon all of the po-king for a modification of the Bounty Land law. The bill granting a pension to Ursula

Coth was taken up and passed.

The bill granting land to Wisconsin to aid in the construction of a railroad from Fon du bac to Janes ville, and from Milwaukee to the Mississippi er having been taken up,
Mr. Shields moved an amendment

resiting lands to Illi ols for extending one of those oads from the southern boundary of Wisconsin to

Mr. WALKER hoped the amendment,

Mr. Douglas said that there was no Mr. Douglas Said that there was no hand in that part of Illinois through which the road mentioned in the amendment would run. He did not, therefore, desire Illinois to have the reputation of getting land, when, in fact, she did not get any. He therefore hoped his colleague would withdraw it.

Mr. Shields withdrew the amendment.

Mr. BADGER moved that the bill be laid

on the table. Lost, ayes 11.

The bill after some further remarks was

rdered to be engrossed. Mr. Jones (Tenn.) reported a bill in faver of granting a pension to Jim Capers for revolutionary services. He moved that the bill be now considered. No objections being made, the bill was read a first time, but while the Clerk was reading it a second time, Mr.

Mr. Jones said he would say to the Hon. Senator from New-Hampshire—as perhaps it would cause him to withdraw his objection, that this bill was for the relief of a negro who served most gailantly in the

Mr. Hale said he considered that the Hon. Senator's remark, that his course of action would be influenced by such considerations, as indecorous. He therefore insisted on his objection.

The CHAIR said that the objection came

The bill was then read a second time. Mr. HALE observed that he desired to ask the Hon. Senator who reported the bill, because the fact was particularly dwelt upon in the report, whether this man had been so unfortunate as to have been a slave, it wou d have made any difference as to his being entitled to a pension for his gallant deeds.

Mr. JONES—Question, question.

The bill was then ordered to be en-

The Deficiency bill was then taken up. Mr. Atchinson moved that it be postponed for the purpose of going into Executive session upon certain Indian treaties, in which the people of Iowa and Wisconsin and other States were greatly interested. Messrs. HUNTER and MANGUM opposed

e motion and it was lost—Ayes 13, Noes 23.

Mr. Rusk then addressed the Senate in Mr. RUSK then addressed the Senate in support of the amendment giving additional aid to the Collins line. He had examined the contracts with Mr. Collins, the smount paid him by the United States and the amount received from postages. At the end of the second year the Government had expended \$250,000 more than it had received. The receipts from postages were increasing the second year, had yielded \$190,000 more postages than the first. "Continue it," said the Hon, gentleman, but a year or two longer, and the postages will more than pay the whole expenditures.

more postages than the first. "Continue it," said the Hon, gentleman, but a year or two longer, and the postages will more than pay the whole expenditures. In addition to the actual receipts from the Collins line, it had been the means of the Government deriving a great amount of postages under the postal treaty from the Cunard line, which, if the Collins line had not been established, would never have been made. He looked upon the triumph obtained by the Collins line over British steamers as a great national triumph. If Mr. Collins were an Englishman and had accomplished such a victory over the marine of another nation, he would never have appealed in vain for aid to keep hi vessels siloat. He denied that this line was a monopoly. Its losses proved it none. He read numerous extracts from official documents that these vessels were adaptable to warlike purpeses. He urged a liberal policy for the encouragement of steam navigation. Such a policy would be the only means of sustaining our commercial relations with the world, for the English steamers visited now every port. This policy would also afford the means of resisting any warlike assault, should one occur, which was not impossible.

These vessels of the Collins Line were conceded to be the four best, safest, and quickest vessels afloat, and they had humbled the proud mistress of the seas. This was not all they had done. Previously to this enterprise, the machinists and machinery for constructing such vessels could not be found in America. They are now here, and in case of war or other emergency we are not to be under obligations for them to other nations. If steam lines generally be ensouraged, they will enable us to com-

here, and in case of war or other emergency we are not to be under obligations for them to other nations. If steam lines generally be encouraged, they will enable us to compete successfully with Great Britain; otherwise, that nation will, in consequence of her extensive steam marine, monopolize not only the transportation of mails, but the whole carrying trade, with passengers and freight.

The United States are now in possession of victory; will they abandon all that had been accomplished, and surrender all to the British Government? He defended the policy pursued by Mr. Collins of sparing no expense in making his vessels what they are. He opposed the cheap policy. The censtruction of steamers upon the cheap plan had, since the Mexican war, made more wildows and orphans than were made during the war. He carnestly and forcibly argued that the noble, patriotic and national enterprise, prosecuted so far successfully by Mr. Collins, should not be abandoned now through motives of false economy. Mr. HUNTER said he desired to speaks

Mr. CLARK said that Mr. James, who

The Bill was then postponed.

The Chair then laid before the Senate a eport from the Heads of all the Departments communicating lan of classification of clerks, of appointment, of salaries c., in all the departments. Ordered to be printed and re-erred to the Finance Committee.

The Senate after being in Executive ses-

HOUSE OF REPRESENSATIVES The House passed the Senate bill for the relief of Charles G. Hunter. The bill authorizes the Treasury Department to credit him with nearly \$8,000 on account of losses sustained by him while commander and purser of the Scourge, and schooner Tauey, at Alvarado.

Mr. McDonald, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, reported back the Senate bill for relief of Jane Irwin, of Ga. It allows her on account of services and losses by her father in the War of the Revo-lution, the half pay of a Captain, from the time of that war to the death of [Col. Irwin, a period of 35 years. This was rushed through under a suspension of the rules

The House then proceeded to dispose of The House then proceeded to dispose of the vast amount of business which has for the last two months been accumulating on the Speaker's table. This included sixteen communications from the Executive Departments, some of which were laid on the table and others referred to Committees. They were generally of no especial public importance. The Agricultural part of the Patent Office R eport was laid before the House, and the motion to print one hundred thousand copies referred to the Committee on Printing. A large batch of Senate bills were severally referred, those giving the right of way and lands to lows and other States for railroad purposes were sent to the Committee on public railroad purposes were sent to the Committee on pub Lands.

The Senate's joint resolution authorizing he purchase of the 9th volume of the laws of the United tates, was passed. The House then took up for reference

the Senate resolution, providing that any United State officer of a Territory who shall absent himself for a per riod of 60 days in a year without good cause, or the consent of the President, shall not be paid for the time of such absence; and professing to repeal a provisin a law of 1851, which makes an officer lose a whole year's salary in certain cases.

A debate sprung up, during which Mr.

STUART said he learned incidentally the subject of Judges leaving their duties, had given the President more trouble than any other during the past year.

Mr. STANTON (Tenn.) said that the Utah Judges ought to be paid, as they had been driven away from the Territory.

Mr. STANTON said that these Judges

had to leave; there was no other alternative. He thought no honorable man could remain there, and that the President had scarcely performed his duty in maintaining the laws of that Territory.

After some further debate the matter

was referred to the Committee on Territories.

The Senate French spoliation bill was

then taken up, when Mr. Hibbard moved to refer to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Bayly (Va.) moved to refer to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The reason for the mo-tion was, he said, that from 1804 down to this time, when acted on at all times, such a bill was reported from that Mr. STANLY asked if we get into Com-

mittee of the whole in the State of the Union, will it not require two-thirds to take up that bill?

The SPEAKER replied that if taken up out of its order it will—
Mr. STANLY—Precisely, and to take it

in that way is impossible.

Mr. Jones (Tenn.) said that this being a Il making an appropriation of money, it must go to a committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. STANLY answered, "You mistake,

there is no appropriation in it."

Pending the question of referring the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, the House adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Grand Triennial Parade of the Firemen. nce of The N. Y. Tubene. Philadelphia, Monday, May 3, 1852.

Our city has been all alive to-day with excitement and pleasure attendant upon the imposing parade of the Philadelphia Fire Department.

The preparations for the event were on the most liberal scale, and everything seemed to favor the wishes of

eral scale, and everything seemed to favor the wishes of those engaged.

The unique dresses and decorations of many of the companies from a distance attracted much attract, and such a variety of beautiful equipments, and such a lavish profusion of original and beautiful decorative designs were never before seen here or in any other city. The music from seventy or more bands, embracing the best of this and all the chief eastern cities, was of the most inspiring character, some of the companies having gone to enormous expense for the sake of getting the best musical talent.

Along the entire route of the procession, which wound for nearly twelve miles through all parts of the city and

Along the entire route of the procession, which wound for nearly twelve miles through all parts of the city and districts, the sidewalks, windows, balconies and every available position were crowded with spectators, the ladies forming the chief portion of them, and looking unusually attractive with their bright, animated faces and their tasteful spring toilettes.

The procession was composed of fifteen divisions, and was an hour and a half in passing a given point. The line extended twenty-five squares, or full two miles, being equal to the distance from the Delaware to the Schutykill—the extent of the city proper, east and west.

The number of equipped firemen in the parade was over 6,000, and with musicians, grooms, attendants and others, there were not less than 8,000 persons in the line.

Almost half of the population of Philadelphia was out to see the magnificent show. It is computed that at least 200,000 people beheld the parade. About 10,000 of this immense number were strangers.

immense number were strangers.

The following Philadelphia companies did not parada, viz: Hand-in-Hand Engine, United States do., Phrenix do., Harmony do., and Vigilant do.; also the America Hose #

profusion of decorations in the form of artificial The protusion of decorations in the form of artificial and natural blossoms, &c., exceeded anything of the kind ever before witnessed. Bouquets and wreaths, the work of fair bands and gifts of gentle hearts, were endiess. A great many of the devices were entirely new.

new.

The new house of the Harmony Engine, in Arch-st, below Eighth, was beautifully decorated with dags, and the two banners of the company. The Harmony likewise had a bell at the top of their house, which was rung

as the procession passed.

Several public houses, and a number of private residences along the route, were handsomely adorned in honor of the parade, and many a bouget and wreath was thrown by ladies to some favorite company or fire-

man,
In Southwark and Moyamensing the streets through which the procession passed presented a very gay appearance. From many points flags were displayed in great profusion, and the bells of the different companies tolled merrily as the line passed.

At Second and Queen-sts, an arch was sprung from each of the four corners of the streets, meeting in a square at the spex. This tasteful affair was elegantly decorated.

Another arch, composed of expressions was the

decorated.

Another arch composed of evergreens was thrown over South-st, from the north-east corner to the south-east corner of Broad. This arch was surmeunted by three smaller ones, in the centre one, of which, hung a large wreath, in which the following inscription was formed with arrificial flowers: "Franklin, the pride of our District." This affair was erected by the friends of the Franklin Hose Company, which is located in that vicinity.

The ladies in the districts were not behind their sis-ters in the upper part of the City. We saw a great number of floral tributes, in the way of wreaths and bouquets, presented to favorite companies and individ-

At the corner of Fitzwater and Eighth-

At the corner of Fitzwater and Eighth-ats., magnificent wreaths were presented to the Good Will Engine, Fairmount Hose, and Moyamensing Hose Companies.

In the lower part of the city an odd incident occurred A queer, brown looking wreath, of immense size, was handed out of the house to one of the companies in the line. The fireman who received it cut it in twain, and handed the component parts to his comrades, who eagerly devoured them! On inquiry, we learned that this tribute was composed entirely of doughuts. It was received very opportunely, and doubtless proved quite acceptable.

The Firemen's Parade in Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May, 3, 1852.
The Firemen's procession to-day is

The Firemen's procession to-day is a splendid affair. It is thought to be the greatest display of the kind that has ever taken place in the United States. Sixty-nine Philadelphia companies, and some twenty-five visiting companies, are in the procession.

The actual number of equipped Firemen in the Parade was 5.880 exclusive of bands, persons in carriages, &c. While the procession was on the route, a fire occurred in St. John-st., destroying a Stable, a Carpenter's Shop, and a Lager Beer establishment, and damaging several frames. The procession halted, and the Piremen went into service with their spare apparatus; and aftar extinguishing the flames, they again moved on, finally dismissing at about 6 o'clock.

Not the slightest disturbance has occurred, and the Police arrangements were excellent.

Morder by a Slave-Hunter. COLUMBIA, Pa., Saturday, May 1, 1852.

On Thursday afternoon last, at 4 o'clock, our borough was thrown into an intense excitement by the report that a cold-blooded murder had been com

The particulars of the terrible tragedy are as follows Deputy-Marshal Snyder, of Harrisburg, and Police arrest an alleged Fugitive Slave, by the name of Wm Smith, who was engaged in piling lumber at Mr. Gotleib Sener's yard. The first witness, who testified before the Coroner's Jury, says, that he was standing on the steps at Parson's Hotel when Ridgely called him out and stated to him that they were going to take a slave, and wanted him to go with them and assist. He accompanied them, and saw Snyder touch Wm. Smith on the shoulder. The witness then ran away immediately to some distance. In a very short time he heard the report of a pistol. Snyder and Ridgely, a moment afterward made their appearance, the former very much frightened, and exclaiming that "Ridgely had shot the man." Another witness testifies that he saw Snyder and Ridgely have hold of the colored man—Snyder of the left, and Ridgely the right shoulder. The deceased was pulling away, when Ridgely placed a pistol against his neck and fired. Poor Smith fell dead instantly.

There was no effort made to rescue Wm. Smith, though he was within one hundred feet of at least a dozen colored men, who were at work in the lumber-yard. The perpetrator of the murder was allowed to escape—a fact that will forever stain the character of our law-abiding citizens.

Ridgely made, his escape to Baltimore, taking a hy. Smith, who was engaged in piling lumber at Mr. Gotleib

escape—a fact that will leave the secape to Baltimore, taking a by Ridgely made his escape to Baltimore, a by Ridgely Ridgely made his escape to Baltimore, taking a byroad, (as has since been ascertained,) around the town
of York and Strasburg, to avoid detection. When he
arrived within the borders of the State of Maryland he
took the cars for Baltimore.

The Sheriff of York County was advised by telegraph
to get out his posse, thinking R. would arrive in the
cars. Yours respectfully, SAMUEL EVANS.

Advices from the Rocky Mountains.

St. Louis, Saturday, April 24, 1852. A party of fur traders arrived in this city last evening from Fort George on the upper Missouri. They made the entire trip in twenty-eight days, in a moderate-sized skiff. There has been an occasional skirmish during the winter between the Blackfeet and the Upsanoka or Crow Indians. The former occupy the territory upon Maria's River and the extreme north ern branch of the Missouri-the latter claim only the valley of the Yellow Stone, which is circumvallated by a range of the Black Hills on the east and the central ridge of the Rocky Mountains on the west. These skirmishes were of course not very bloody, because in the winter season Indian war parties are compelled to travel on foot, their horses being placed in the thickets acar the streams to subsist themselves until the grass starts up in the spring. The Minnatarees immediately below the north of the Yellow Stone, the Arricaras at the extreme northern bend of the Missouri, where Lewis and Clark wintered in 1804, the Teton, Cessiton, and Sauntre Crows in the vicinity of the Great Bend, the Oglally, Bruls, Yankton and Yanktonan bands of the Sioux scattered from the Missouri to Fort Laramie on the Platte, and the Pawnees adjacent to the Grand Island, where Fort Kearney is situated, have all passed the winter in peace and as much quiet as could be expected from improvident tribes who are sorely pressed for food during the winter season.

The traders state that there will be fewer buffalo robes brought in this season than has been known for a number of years. The reason, I have no doubt, is that the buffalo, since the opening of the emigrants' road, have been driven southward into Texas and New-Mexico. Previous to their departure they received news from the posts on the Platte and the trading houses on the Cheyenne and Bear Rivers. Nething had occurred of much interest at either of those places. In descending the river they were frozen up and detained five days at the mouth of the L-Eau qui Court River, where they suffered considerably in consequence of being unable to find game.

It is supposed here that from 40,000 to 50,000 emigrants skirmishes were of course not very bloody, because in

suffered considerably in consequence of being americal find game.

It is supposed here that from 40,000 to 50,000 emigrants to California will cross the plains during the present season. Our hotels have been thronged with them for six weeks past. A few loiterers yet remain here. A week hence we shall have seen the last of them. I apprahend great suffering among them, because of their ignorance of the method of fitting out for such an expedition and their reckiess and improvident temper. of the method of fining out to state an expensive their reckless and improvident temper.

Our business has been very brisk and profitable the arceent spring so far, and business men think that their prospects of solid remuneration during the coming year are flattering. Produce shipped south will begin to yield returns in a week or two, and this will give additional life and activity to trade.

Yours,

CALIFORNIA. The Passengers by the Wrecked North-America-Letter from J. Winchester.

MONTEREY, CAL., March 31, 1852. MY DEAR GREELEY: I date my letter to you from the ancient Capital of California, quite confrery to my expectations; but after what you have already heard of our adventures, no doubt you are prepared for any additional tumble-about up the Pacific shores. Indeed, I consider myself peculiarly fortunate in being able to write at all by this mail, for it is only by favor of Providence that we are not at sea, bound down the coast, at the mercy of a strong no'-wester, and two or three small bits of canvas usually attached to the dimin-

My last was from Acapulco, dated about a fort-

utive masts of a steamer.

night ago. On Friday afternoon, the 19th inst., the P. M. S. S. Company's steamer Panama, seven days from Panama, quietly glided into the harbor and saluted us and the town with a gun. Of course, among a crowd of seven or eight hundred California emigrants, all equally anxious to shorten the term of their residence in the territories of our sister Republic, it became a matter of intense interest to know wh should be the lucky ones to get on board an already over-crowded vessel, and so escape from the hot and fever-laden atmosphere of Acapulco. At first, to the request of the resident agent of the Company to receive a number of the ship-wrecked passengers of the North America, a decided negative was given by Captain Watkins, on the ground that he was full beyond his limit of accommodation. The active sympathy of a few of the Panama's passengers, mostly returning Californians, who generously tendered their state-rooms to the ladies, backed by the persuasive influence of \$150 each, in good gold coin of the U. S., duly received by the Agent, for the privilege of using accommodations already fully paid for by parties in possession, those of the N. A.'s passengers who had diners (about forty in all-half of them women and children) were taken on board. Glad enough for the chance, we had no disposition to question the quality of our fare or the softness o the planks which were to be the beds of most of us. The main point is, that the Panama's passengers were obliged to submit to one meal less per day, on our account, be deprived of their accommodations in other respects-and we were made to pay for what was thu taken from them. It was a clear shape of about \$7,000 in favor of the Company-a very cheap measure of charity to people who were silly enough to be unceremoniously put ashore on a sparsely settled and inhospitable coast. It pained my heart to see several boatloads of women and children, who had been waiting for several hours in the middle of the night alongside the steamer, in a fever of anxiety whether they could be permitted to come up the steps, compelled to return to their cheerless temporary homes on shore. Some of them, delicate girls and children, had been brought from beds of sickness and suffering, but they had no money; though their husbands and relatives in California, to whom they were going, could have paid thousands, and would cheerfully have done so, for the rescue from s sickly clime of those they loved, and of whose fate they knew not. The Company's agents and officers either could not afford, or dared not to be, generous toward won en and children in distress-and so, after midnight, they returned sad and in tears to the shore. At 2 A. M., on the 20th, we steamed out of the harbon

of Acapulco. For many days the sea was smooth and the weather delightful. Many that were sick recovered in the balmy, bracing atmosphere which met us as we rapidly progressed northward, and all were light of heart at the prospect of a speedy arrival at their destined port. Two days to the northward of Cape San Lucas the cold, stiff northers met us, impeding the speed of the steamer-the coal was poor and failed to generate sufficient motive power, and fearing accidents from lack of fuel, the captain prudently determined to put in at San Diego, which he did on the morning of the 27th inst Here but forty tuns of coal were obtainable, for which \$100 per tun was paid, (the Company having no supply of their own.) With fair weather the supply would have been barely sufficient; but the wind increased to half a gale, and at noon next day we were obliged to seek shelter in a small cove on the leeward side of the Catalina Island, where we remained at anchor for six hours. Though the wind somewhat abated, the sea was rough, and the vessel showing two feet of her copper, with plenty of upper works, made little progress. For two days following we crept slowly up under cover of the coast mountains, which rose in almost perpendicular bluffs from the water's edge. Yesterday it was found that the coal was exhausted, and in order to make this port, recourse was had to all the loose lumber, barrels, poxes, and at last the plank flooring of the lower hold, partitions, &c. By these inefficient means of generating steam we were twelve hours in making the last fortyfive miles, and when, at 10 last night, the anchor was hove over, the wheels barely rotated, it being necess to help the engine over the center by physical force.

Thus it is that we are in Monterey. The least freshening of the wind would have compelled us to put about and for safety attempted the harbor of San Diego, the first one below us, which we had been four days in getting thus far from. There is not a pound of coals here, and Capt. Watkins is now putting on board part of cargo of pine lumber, sawed into proper lengths for the furnaces, for which he pays double the market price. The decks are well piled with planks, and whatever other odds and ends of wood are obtainable, and it is expected we shall have a sufficient supply, by 5 o'clock P. M., to enable us to reach San Francisco to-morrow,— ending, with us shipwrecked people, a fifty-seven days' passage to California, happily, it is hoped, in the good

health which we now enjoy.

Your intelligence from Acapulco, as well as from Sa Francisco, will be at least two weeks later than I can give you. There yet remained at the former place some six or seven hundred of the North America's passengers, three-fourths of whom were without means. To the fund previously subscribed by the passengers of the steamers, up and down, and on shore, the sum of be tween six and seven hundred dollars was added by the passengers of the Panama. There was on hand, at the disposition of the Relief Committee, ten days' supply of provisions, and \$2,300 in cash, at the time of our sai The wants of the destitute were provided for, and no danger of immediate suffering, except from sickness, could be apprehended. As was predicted by all who knew him, the Vanderbilt agent at San Francisco failed to take any adequate measures for the relief of the hun dreds thrown upon their own resource, in a foreign land. Only a sailing ressel is to be sent down for them. and as at this season a passage up can scarcely be made in less than 35 to 50 days, there is little expectation that all will be brought away for several months to come. Meantime, it is to be feared that many valuable lives will be sacrificed to the cupidity of the owners of the Vanderbilt line. Are they not clearly responsible, in law, for indemnification and damages to every person who has paid for a through ticket? But money will never compensate for lives lost, and constitutions broken down, in consequence of the neglect of one of their Captains. It is well for the public to guard against the recurrence of such cases as ours, which can best be done by taking passage in a line that is responsible, and who have steamers enough always to remedy any case of I have little more to say at this time, for except our

I have little more to say at this time, for except our own personal matters, nothing of interest has occurred, with very limited range of observation.

Died, at Acapulco, on the night of Thursday, 11th inst., William Curris, only son of Dankel Norcaoss, ate of Philadelphia, aged about four years and nine months. This little fellow was a great favorite with all the passengers, for his intelligence and sprightliness, and the loss to his parents is peculiarly severe. He was attacked with measels the day after reaching Acapulco from the wreck, and at the same time with dysentery, both severe, and ending with inflammation of the brain, which speedily terminated his brief existence. The remains were inclosed in a fine case, to be taken to California for interment.

which speedily terminated his brief existence. Increments were inclosed in a fine case, to be taken to Callfornia for interment.

A death, from dysentery, occurred on board the Panama yesterday, all the particulars of which case I have not been able to learn. The man's name was Nehemiah Potter, from New-London, Conn. He had been sick all the way up from Panama.

As soon after my arrival in San Francisco as any matters of sufficient interest to justify it may come under my notice, I propose to write to you again. I shall proceed almost immediately to Grass Valley, and hope from that center point of vein mining to send you some valuable intelligence relative to the operations, in that region, of the quartz-mills. What I hear is encouraging to those who have heavy and adequate machinery—and no doubt important results will be obtained, by the end of the year, from the introduction of science and capital to the business of crushing and smalgamating the quartz rock.

Yours, very truly,

J. Wincampten.

EUROPE.

Items of Foreign Art, &c.

senting Göthe and Schiller. Among these project

statues of celebrities, it has generally been felt that one

statues of celebrities, it has generally been felt that one man is wanting, whom the Germans ought long since to have honored with a statue or a menument. Carl Maris von Weber, the most national and popular among the German composers, is, even after his death, a victim of national ingratitude. In 1844, an appeal to raise the funds for a Weber monument was made in this country, but the Germans proved inactive and lukewarm, and the matter has been allowed to drop. Within the last month only there has been a kind of charky concert at Chemniz, for the benefit of the Wober monument.

AMERICAN ARTISTS IN ROME .- Thur-

low Weed writes from Rome as follows:

low Weed writes from Rome as follows:

We have visited the studios of Freeman and Terry, American painters who have been long enough in Rome to establish a high Italian reputation. With Mr. Freeman's success I am much gratified, for he is professionally and personally a man of decided worth. As an artist he aimed high, but by long and devoted study and labor he has attained his mark. He goes home in May, taking with him two large pictures (both of which are sold) which have been greatly admired here, and will assuredly extend and perpetuate his fame. Mr. Terry has been eminently successful here. Like Freeman, he only paints original pictures. For his best picture (Jacob's Dream) he has orders that will require several years to execute. Mr. Chapman, another American painter, is devoting himself successfully to his art. His studio is adorated with several beautiful heads, either finished or in progress. He is also making a copy of Murillo's Mosher and Child.

We went, of course, to the studio of the sculptor Crawford, whose colossal statues of Patrick Henry and Crawford, whose colossal statues of Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson, ordered by the Legislature of Virthomas Jefferson, ordered when the supplementary that the supplementary that the progression of the sculptor that the supplementary that the supplemen

We went, of course, to the studio of the scalptor Crawford, whose colossal statues of Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson, ordered by the Legislature of Virginia to grace a monument at Richmond, are exciting universal admiration. They are indeed noble conceptions and noble creations, worthy in all respects of the illustrious Statesmen whose forms and fame they are destined to perpetuate. These figures, together with an equestrian statue of Washington, are to be east in bronze at Munich.

hather.

Mr. Mosher, of New-York, a sculptor of decided genius, a rising, like most of the American artists here, to usculness and fame. Mr. Wood, unother coulptor, has just mished an encollegi marble bust of our busymans. Mr.

through Westminster Hall.

Letter from Dr. King in Prison. The following letter from the persecuted Dr. King, addressed to personal friends in this City, has been obligingly furnished us:

De Witt, who will avail himself of his visit to Europe to gather up a good many gems.

I am gratified to see that our Artists here are profiting handsomely by the taste and liberality of wealthy Americans who have been in I aly during the present year.—It is quite time that more should be done, in this way, to embellish both our public edifices and private mansions. Our country is rich enough now to indulge in this commend ble huxury. And a visit to Italy cannot fail to beget and cultivate a taste for Art.

The English and American families here have beguilted the winter with private Theatricals, under the especial auspices of Mr. and Mrs. Black, at whose mansion we saw the "Merchant of Venice" played with much drematic spirit and effect the other evening.—Among the Dramatic Personae were Mr and Mrs. Story, Mr. John G. Loweil and Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, and a. Mr. Hemans, son of the gifted Authoress. IN THE PRISON OF ATHENS, CALLED MEDRESE, I am now in prison, and my name is laceribed among the vilest malefactors of Greece, in a book kept for the purpose, in which the names of all who enter are written, with their age, description of their person, and the crime of which they have been guilty. Mine is that of preaching the word of God. That of two others here in chains is the murder of seventeen persons.

The prison is called Medrese, which is a Turkish word meaning school; and this is so called because it was formerly used by the Turks as a school. And it is indeed such a school as that in which prophets and apostless were formerly taught. Do not think that I am sorrowful. By no means—my soul is fall of joy—unusual joy. Before leaving my house i read the 1th, 12th and 13th chapters of the Epistel to the Hebrews, and poured out my soul before God, not in supplications for deliverance, but in thanksgiving for his mercies, and that he had given use the privilege thus to suffer shame, and contempt, and imprisonment, for the name of the Lord Jesus, and the truths which he has taught, I consider this is one of the brightest and happiest days of my life. In all the agitating scenes which have taken piace within a few days past, I have felt that God was with me in a peculiar muner. My heart was tranquil, trusting in God. I felt that if my life should fall a sacrifice to the rage of my enough, I had hope of a better house, even a "building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the havens."

Last Friday, just before I went to my trial, I read the 12st Pealm in the presence of my family, offered a short prayer, and took what I thought might be a faul leave of my wife, Mary, and my sweet little infant babe, and went without trembling, feeling great confidence in Him who has so often delivered me in times of danger. William I took with me, for I wished him to see the court before which his father was arraigned, and that (in case my life should be taken) he might have a mare vivid impreserved to the my house, where I was permitted to remain a short ti

De Witt, who will avail himself of his visit to Europe to

Mr. John G. Lowell and Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, and a Mr. Hernans, son of the gifted Authoress.

I have seen the works of Gibson, the best English Sculptor, and those of Powers and Crawford, the best American workers in marble. Thus these three Artists, there are none in Italy of higher, if of equal merit And yet, sublime and beautiful as are the creations of these men, there is an American, now comparatively unknown, who is destined to equal if not surpass them all. This is our townsman, Palmer, who needs only a course of study and practice here, with the works of the great masters before him, to take rank aming the most distinguished Sculptors of the age.

Latest European Intelligence.

LONDON, Wednesday morning. It is expected that the Stock Exchange

change has occurred.

Gold is about 0.31 per cent. dearer in London than in Paris, and 0.46 per cent. dearer in London than in Ham-

FRANCE. Our Paris dates are of Tuesday evening. The Legislative Assembly passed the

The accounts from Belgium, with respect to the forthcoming harvest, are unfavorable,

Latest Shipping Intelligence. Liverpool, Wednesday, April 21.

Arrived—Ships A. Z., from New-York; Commodore, from

palachicola; Merlin, from New-Orleans.

CITY ITEMS.

### A. J. Delatour's, (formerly Lynch & Clark's) 25\h Wall-st.

1.55\h2. 6A. M. Noon. 3P. M. 5P. M.
May 2. 50 59 62 57
May 3. 48 61 62 60 AMUSEMENTS, &C., THIS DAY AND EVENING

Niblo's Theater—The Rousset Family—La Sylphide—7 & P. M., Broadway Theater—Charlotte Cushman—Guy Mannering, Rurton's Theater—Burton and Company—The Busy Body, Lyceum Theater—Juka Bennett, Devil in Paris, &c.—7 & P. M. Lyceum Theater—Julia Bennett, David in Paris, &c.—2\hat{h} P. Jeanie Reynaldson Concert—Sorth Songs—8 P. M. Ralian Artist Association—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. Barman's Museum, (Day and Evening)—Guy Mamering, &c. Brackett's Sinpovecked Mother and Child—Day and Evening. National Academy of Design—Modern Paintings—Day and Even Sattler's Cosmoranna—Views in Asia Minor—Day and Even The weather last night was most

kened by its thick, heavy, fron gates and looking upon a small court within.

After I made my appeal to the Arcopagus, the King's Attorney, at the request of my lawyers, ordered the keeper of the prison to conduct me to the Police Office, where I am to remain imprisoned till the Court above mentioned shall decide my case.

The Director of the Police treats me very kindly, and all my friends are free to call on me whenever they please, without a permit from the King's Attorney.

Yours truly,

Jonas King. delightful; the wind had so far subsided that even Broadway could be visited without danger of suffocation from the dust, and the opportunity was improved by many thousands of promenaders, to whom the bland atmosphere, the new-risen moon and the once more clearly visible stars possessed all the charms of novelty, and all the poetry of May as the imagination delights to paint her. But we shrivel with fear lest "the freshen-ing wind of morn" shall to-day mar all with the dreaded whirlwinds of dust. -Sofie Cravelli has re-appeared in

THE ELEVENTH PLAGUE.-The Dust, London as Norma, and is universally acknowledged to have improved even upon her extraordinary performoh! the Dust! All the plagues of Egypt are weightless when compared with the terrible condition of New-York. The swarms of flies, of lice, of locusts, [Qu. Loco-Focos t] were grievous, but they had an end, and ance of last year. If not a Grisi, says one critic, there is no one so near to her. Lablache has returned from Naples, with returned health and strength, and the voice the stubborn Egyptians enjoyed some moments of com-fort while Moses probed the flinty heart of the king of the veteran is called richer and grander than ever The departure of JOHANNA WAGNER, accompanied by her father and a medical friend, Mr. Lumley, the mans But we who groan (when we have the breath to do so ger, and the Count and Countess Rossi, (Madame Son under the terrible infliction of the Eleventh Plague-the tag,) was telegraphed from Hamburg, the day before the Plague of Dust—have no relief. There is no suspension of the rack, even to ask a question. Dust to redden the Pacific left. There has been no such excited expectasun, to eclipse the moon, and to obliterate the stars; Dust in all our outgoings and all our incomings; Dust, in our eyes, ears, nostrils, lungs; Dust on our tion about a singer since the days of Jenny Lind's debut n London; and as the new comer is announced at both houses, she will enter the opera, as Jenny Lind did, -The famous Ash-House Gallery of Dust permeating our pores, as if the dust of the primal paintings and drawings has been sold at auction. The Adam were exuding in mural sweat: Dust slowly sifting into our shops, our offices, our homes, our inner sane pictures brought very high prices, some of which we tuaries, and piling little drifts and wreaths, such subjoin. There were 39 pictures offered the first day as one sees in quaint beauty in the track of a ncluding sketches, and the proceeds amounted to £3,456 9/6, or about \$17,282, being an average of rather snow-storm; Dust in our food, in our drink; Dust in solemn impalpability, like some awful Dweller of the Threshold, confronting us in all places, more than \$443 for each picture. Maclie's noted picure, "Hunt the Slipper," brought 662 guineas; his Dust to Dust," had been embodied and held up to all 'Moses returning from the Fair," 350 guineas. Collins's mankind as the visible remembrancer of mortal finality.

Morally, our spiritual good nature; physically, our corporeal good health; pecuniarily, our goods and merchandises, are debased, outraged, ruined, by the omni-"Happy as a King," representing children swinging on a gate, 425 guineas. Cooper's "Bit of Scotch Mutton," a small picture, in his best style, of a few sheep in the fold, was sold for 60 guineas. A fine "View in Venice" present Demon of Dust. We cry aloud (when not stiby Stanfield, brought 107 guiness. One of the best of fled by Dust) for relief; but those who hear cannot re-lieve, and those who can relieve will not hear. Our Roberts's architectural pictures, "Convent of the Carmelites at Burgos," was sold for 52 guiness. The lowest promenades are deserted; our great thoroughfare is price paid was for a small "Female Head" by Gilbert price paid was for a small remain lead by Gilbert, which brought 4 guineas. There was a little thing of Calcott's "Tintern Abbey on the Wye," sold for £9. The pictures were all of the modern English school, and silent; along its once glorious western bounds: Ocean of Dust has heaped high its waves, and the it the same tomb of desolation that the sands of the Libyan Desert are preparing for what remains of Upper consisted of landscape bits, cattle pieces, and incidents Egypt. At long latervals, the eyes of heaven are so-vexed with Dust that the opthalmic clouds descend-in grateful tears; but this impulsive and illegal sprink-ling is, like other hysterical fits, overdone, and we find ourselves in the other extreme—Mud, Mud run-ning in broad, black streams between the curb--The poetical works of Louis Napoleon, beautifully illustrated, are announced in London. -The Athæneum says that a Committee s in progress of being formed in London to cooperate with the Dublin Committee for erecting a memorial to the poet Moore. The Marquis of Lansdowne and his stones and making of every block a grim fortification surrounded by its ditch and equally shutting out the in son Lord Shelbourne, Moore's old pupil, in conjunction with Mr. Murray and Mr. Longman, have taken the initiative of this movement in honor of the dead. imical and in the innocuous. And so, between two dreadful plagues, whose alternations are irregular but instantaneous, and whose reigns are equally detectable, we symbolize the mutations of the active verb-to be, to do, to suffer—dwelling with inexpressible tor--The greatest activity prevails in the studios of Berlin, in consequence of the King of Prus-sia's plan of a "Gallery of Celebrities" at Sans Souci. tures upon the third condition. We who were wont to laugh at the approach of Spring zephyrs, now drea their coming as the nomad Copt does that of the S moon, and like him we shrink into imaginable nonentia Drake is engaged on a bust of Rauch, the sculptor; B Afinger, one of Rauch's pupils, is executing a marble statuette of Madame Rachel, in the attitude and cosuntil the scourge has passed. May, that was once held tume of the classical drama; Professor Rauch himself has just completed a model of a colossal group repre to be the Eden of the year, is now the dreaded of all the twelve. Rather the sultry breath of arid August, the desolation of drear December, than the dust of May. And yet the rulers of the City regard not the

> The Common Council managed to get through the dust to the City Hall yesterday afternoon, some of them just in time for the tea and "milk." Their labors were brief, and the business was not surprisingly important. Some was of them perpetrated the dry joke of asking for a new ordinance regulating street sprinklers—which is decidedly refreshing when we remember that the useful class of citizens referred to has been obsolete for nearly a year. The Aldermen also graciously "allowed" that the streets may be sprinkled between 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. Such condescension should evoke much gratitude. The most important business of the evening was the passage of a resolution that the Common Council should write their

> cry of the people, but hug the flesh-pots of Egypt to. their breasts and say, with one accord—"Let us cat, drink, smoke and be merry; let us take tithe of the

shekels which lie in the treasury; let us provide rich

sweet voices made us Aldermen in the land; let us revel in wine and myrrh, and the slike of Damascus, and let our servants, the hewers of wood and the draw-

ers of water, rail as they will; we will eat, drink and be merry, for at the polls we die." So it was, is, and

shall be, time without end; and the silly people will vote and suffer in vain; and the dust will blind and destroy in vain; and the mud will reek and splash in vain; and the blinded and drowning public will be blinded and

mired in vain. We are under the bondage of Dust, and the chain can only be broken (perhaps not then) by making the first clean sweep in the Tea-Rooms and the Council Chambers of the City Hall. The Dust; ch,

contracts for our friends, and reward the

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Committee will allow the quotations of the Spanish Lo-cal 3 per cents in the official list. Bills on Hamburg are rather more in demand, at a slight decline in rates. On other continental cities no

copper coinage bill, with five dissentient volces. Paris Bourse - Four-and-a-half P cents 101f. 5, Threes 72f BELGIUM.

Latest Markets-Advance in Cotton. LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, April 21-P. M.

There is a fair demand for Cotton 2to-day, sales reaching
7,000 bales, at full 2 advance on the better qualities.